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of the cases, and if the ship's surgeon shall certify on oath that chemical disinfection both local and of personal effects, has been performed as prescribed in article 2.

Art. 2. Vessels having no physician on board, and no disinfecting apparatus, and on which the above regulations have been complied with, and on which before the expiration of the required fourteen days cases of bubonic plague declare themselves, shall be sent to a sanitary station of the Kingdom (Asinara, Poneglia, Augusta) in order to secure complete disinfection and sanitation.

Art. 3. Vessels which have cases of bubonic plague on board, either during the voyage or before the expiration of the nine days, are all, without exception, to be remanded to one of the sanitary stations named, that measures may be taken, by direction of the minister of the interior, as each case shall arise.

Art. 4. Vessels from ports beyond the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb are forbidden to carry raw, fresh, or dried hides, wool, hair, animals, or parts of animals, and any and all kinds of rags.

Art. 5. In the case of cotton bales or similar wares which have not been disinfected, the sanitary authorities may prohibit their unloading, and may notify by telegraph the prefects of the several provinces to which the same are destined.

MALTA.—By order of the local government dated December 24, the quarantine measures in force against arrivals from Bombay are made to apply to arrivals from all Indian ports. Persons suspect who have shipped from said ports and from Candia must repair to lazaretto, and there be subject to seven days' observation.

Cholera and plague.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 20, 1897.]

CHOLERA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Cholera broke out en route among the troops and lascars on the transport ship *Nubia*, arrived at Plymouth from Calcutta on January 9. Up to January 10, 3 deaths were reported.

CALCUTTA.—From December 6 to 12, 1896, there were 29 cholera deaths.

PLAGUE.

CALCUTTA.—According to advices of December 12, the health authorities declare that the suspicious cases observed there and in the suburbs of Howrah are not plague, and that Calcutta is free from plague. This declaration is based on the investigations of Dr. Cunningham.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 4, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 2, 1897:

There were 16 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 12; 2 from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 3 from smallpox, an increase of 2; 7 from beriberi and 1 from measles, none in the foregoing week; 63 from tuberculosis, an increase of 16; none from enteric fever, 2 in the foregoing week, and 322 from all causes, an increase of 47.

Yellow fever.—It looks as if we are to have no epidemic of this disease this year, or, at any rate, a very moderate one. Up to date there have been few or no cases except in the slums and foulest part of the population.

Annual report.—Certain information which I need for this report I can only obtain through the health authorities, and as soon as they can furnish me with it I will send the report.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: December 29, bark *C. Southard Hulbert*, American, for Barbados, West Indies, and bark *Auriga*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Georgia. December 31, barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore; steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; and bark *Baltimore*, American, for Baltimore, Md. January 4, 1897, ship *Glama*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 11, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 9, 1897:

There were 13 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 5 from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 1 from smallpox, a decrease of 2; 4 from beriberi, a decrease of 3; 2 from enteric fever and 1 from diphtheria, none in the foregoing week; none from measles, 1 in the foregoing week; 46 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 17, and 275 from all causes, a decrease of 47.

The almost daily afternoon showers, and some days almost floods, keep down the temperature at night, though the thermometer rises high enough in the day, and to this daily break in the temperature I attribute the good state of the health of the town as far as yellow fever is concerned.

On the whole, it is rare to have so healthy a time in January.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: January 4, steamship *Lassell*, British, for New York, and schooner *Mabel Jordan*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. January 8, bark *Dort*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Mississippi; steamship *Golden Cross*, British, for Pensacola, Fla., and bark *Wandering Jew*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. January 9, steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1896.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 11, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the health of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1896:

Yellow fever.—As compared with foregoing years, the epidemic of this disease was not very great, though considerably more extensive than in the previous year of 1895. There were reported 3,789 cases, of which 2,909 proved fatal, being 76.8 per cent. This great percentage of deaths would naturally be much lowered if all the truth were known, for many physicians do not report all their cases—only the fatal ones—or call the disease by some other name, such as *accessio pernicioso* or gastric fever, whilst on the contrary it must be admitted that some cases reported as yellow fever prove in the end to be some other disease. Besides, the removal of the greater part of these sick to the hospitals in an advanced stage of the attack is too often necessarily fatal, though